VOL. VII. No. 36
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919

From the St. Louis Republic

"Two's Company"

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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Notes of the Week

New York Women Question Candidates

THE New York League of Women Voters has prepared a questionaire to be submitted to every candidate for office in the State Assembly or on the Board of Aldermen. Each candidate will be visited by two women, a Democrat and a Republican, questioned as to his biography, business and political record and presented with the questionnaire to fill in and sign.

The records will be printed for distribution among men and women voters. In the main the questionnaire is designed to ascertain how each candidate stands on matters affecting the welfare of women and children.

Candidates for the State Assembly are asked to answer the following queries:

How Do You Stand On—

1. Legislation for the strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment?
2. The maintenance of the direct primary system for the nomination of candidates?
3. Equal pay for equal work for men and women and wages based upon occupation and not upon sex?
4. The establishment of a minimum wage commission with representations of employers and employed and both men and women commissioners?
5. An eight-hour day for men and women in industry?
6. The printing by the state of records of candidates of all parties and their dissemination among the registered voters?
7. An amendment to the state constitution allowing suffrage only to those who can read and write English?
8. Raising the age for compulsory school attendance to 16 years?
9. An increased appropriation for teaching English to adults?
10. Legislation giving men and women equal participation in party organization?
11. The doing away with all party emblems at the head of the ballot that a more intelligent voter may be developed?

In the questionnaire presented to candidates for Aldermen in municipalities they are asked to state their position on prohibition enforcement, equal pay for men and women, minimum wages, and the eight-hour day and in addition are asked to fill in and sign on the dotted line a little examination like this!

How Do You Stand On—

1. Municipal ownership and control of public utilities?
2. The establishment of terminal markets?
3. An appropriation that school houses may be kept open during the summer as play schools for children?
4. An increased appropriation that a greater number of (city) streets may be shut off as playground for children with a supervisor in charge?
5. The use of the school as recreation centers?
6. The use of voting machines in city elections?

Women in British Civil Service

THE report of the British Treasury Committee on the recruitment of the British Civil Service after the war, recommends that women be excluded from the Class 1 examination in the Civil Service. This is in spite of the fact that women have officially been proved capable of duties such as those taken by men in class 1, through the report of the Machinery of Government committee.

The Treasury Committee also finds difficulties in the question of promotions. Were promotions to be restricted only to men, women would complain. And yet, if women were promoted as men are, they would perhaps be put in charge of large groups of men. And this, evidently, would be considered a fatal objection by the committee.

Women in the British Civil Service are calling attention to their difficulty in securing equal pay for equal work. Men and women are carefully separated, and in order that the women might not claim to be doing exactly the same work as the men, the women's work is slightly changed from time to time.

On the present basis, only the second grade and routine positions are open to women. The Woman's Emancipation Bill, if passed, would automatically open the higher posts to women.

Tennessee Women Register to Vote

THE women of Tennessee who have recently been given the right to vote in all municipal and town elections and for presidential electors, have manifested their interest the first time they have been able to show it by registering in such large numbers that their registration has outnumbered that of men by as much as three to one in some districts.

The women furthermore are gathering information concerning the stand of the candidates for mayor of Memphis by finding out if they will endorse resolutions asking strict enforcement of speed ordinances, punishment for dealers selling impure milk, and more rigid prosecution for men engaging in illicit liquor traffic.

Amendment Not Officially Defeated in Georgia

THE Georgia legislature is not officially on record as opposed to the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment, although ratification was defeated by a large majority in both House and Senate. Each house passed a separate resolution and neither acted on the other's resolution. The clerk of the House and the secretary of the Senate made the announcement that the votes which had been taken were not official.

While the men of Georgia were expressing their hostility to the enfranchisement of women, the women were expressing their interest in the matter by registering for the primary elections in Atlanta. Nearly four thousand women registered, each paying a poll tax of one dollar and in spite of the fact that they will be allowed to vote in the primary only.

15,000 Girls Strike

IN the industry which provides artificial flowers and feathers for women's hats, conditions of labor exist which are as unsavory as any in our cities. Young children in the tenements work to add a few cents to stingy incomes. Employees are not allowed to open the windows in certain of the shops, lest the damp air, or a breeze, should injure the feathers.

Organized by the Women's Trade Union League, the industry now is on a strike. Over 15,000 girls are involved in an effort to secure recognition for their union. In addition they demand a forty-four hour week, a three dollar increase in wages, double time for overtime, better enforcement of factory regulations in the lofts where much of the work is done, and five legal holidays with pay.

Women Railway Employees

IN few industries is the principle of "equal pay for equal work" more recognized than in the railroad service. Many opportunities for advancement are open to women. The attitude of the western railroads in particular is favorable toward women employees, and the working conditions are exceptionally good.

In the Albina shops at Portland, Oregon, a woman operates a transfer table. In the shops at Sacramento, California, women are employed as pattern makers, as helpers in the car shop, as drill press operators in the machine shops, and as molders in the foundry.

Women War Workers Ask Same Privileges As Men

HOMESTEAD rights of women are the subject of a flood of questions proposed to John Barrett, chief of the United States Land Office for Kansas. Will women's war service count towards the residence requirements of a homestead, as is the case with men? Kansas women and others are taking up the question with Senators Capper and Curtis, and the Kansas Representatives in Congress.

Women war workers are to have equal rights with soldiers, sailors and marines under a bill introduced by Senator McNary, Republican, of Oregon, providing government lands for war workers. Senator McNary's bill authorizes the government to acquire and reclaim swamp, cut over, arid, and semi-arid lands for sale to soldiers, sailors, marines, or war workers, without regard to sex, for agicultual purposes. The appopriation proposed is $250,000,000.

Publicity

PUBLICITY for suffrage has taken many and varied forms; one of the chief aims of the Womans' Party has ever been to keep the question before the public eye and the public conscience.

Not only has this been accomplished by the regular sending out of thousands of press bulletins from the publicity department at Washington to newspapers all over the country, keeping journalists informed of each new step in the progress of the federal work. There has been also a consistent campaign of publicity carried on for the past year in front of National Headquarters at Washington. The bulletin board pictured below is one of two standing facing each other at the inner edge of the sidewalk before the entrance to the Headquarters on Lafayette Square. They were the gift of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York State Chairman of the Woman's Party.

In their strategic location near the White House, the State, War and Navy Building, the Government Information Bureaus and the Treasury, these bulletins have played an important part in keeping the thousands of Government clerks, Department officials, visitors, and the population of Washington in general, informed about suffrage during the eventful year just past. Now the many who pass by and stop to read the bulletin boards, are kept apprised constantly of the progress of ratification, and of the ever-changing situation and its demands. Cartoons and editorials from THE SUFFRAGIST, news bulletins about the work in the various states, facts and figures about many things connected with ratification, photographs and literature—all have their turn to appear before the interested eyes of the passing world, from behind the glass of the suffrage bulletin boards.

Mrs. Florence Boeckel, National Press Chairman, has a new plan which is shortly to be carried out. A ballot box is to be placed between the two bulletin boards, and above it the sign: "Are you in favor of immediate ratification? Then drop a dollar ballot here!"

Dispersing Ratification News Before National Headquarters

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by legislatures of three-fourths of the several states:

"ARTICLE.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted
By Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced
January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee
In the Senate
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.
1919, Unanimously favorably.

In the House
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
1918, Favorable majority.
1919, Favorable majority.

Voted Upon
In the Senate
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
October 1, 1918, yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 ot the two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two-thirds vote.
June 4, 1919, yeas 56, nays 25, passing by 2 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.
In the House
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by one vote over necessary two-thirds majority.
May 21, 1919. Yeas 304, nays 89, passing by 42 votes over necessary two-thirds majority.

RATIFICATION BY STATES

1 Wisconsin, June 10, 1919
House Vote 54 to 2
Senate Vote 24 to 1
2 Michigan, June 10, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous
3 Kansas, June 16, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous
4 Ohio, June 16, 1919
House Vote 73 to 6
Senate Vote 27 to 3
5 New York, June 6, 1919
Both Houses Unanimous
6 Illinois, June 17, 1919
House vote 133 to 4
Senate Vote unanimous
7 Pennsylvania, June 24, 1919
House Vote 153 to 44
Senate Vote 32 to 6
8 Massachusetts, June 25, 1919
House Vote 185 to 47
Senate Vote 34 to 5
9 Texas, June 28, 1919
House Vote 96 to 21
Senate Vote Unanimous
10 Iowa, July 2, 1919
House Vote 95 to 5
Senate Vote Unanimous
11 Missouri, July 3, 1919
House Vote 125 to 4
Senate Vote 28 to 3
12 Arkansas, July 29, 1919
House Vote 76 to 17
Senate Vote 29 to 2
13 Montana, July 30, 1919
House Vote Unanimous
Senate Vote 38 to 1
14 Nebraska, August 2, 1919
Unanimous Joint Resolution of both Houses

The Suffragist

SEPT. 6, 1919 VOL. VII. No. 36

Issued Weekly by National Woman's Party
14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
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Subscriptions: *Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party*
Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3,1879

Ratification Is Permanent

THE study of constitutional amendments in this country brings out this fact, of interest to suffragists in the present struggle for federal enfranchisement: namely, that every step taken forward toward that goal is final and irrevocable, while every temporary set-back is always subject to reconsideration and may be changed into success.

Applying this statement to present conditions, it means this—that now Congress has submitted the XIXth Amendment to the legislatures of the various states for ratification, adverse action this year or next year by certain states cannot defeat federal woman suffrage. It may temporarily delay, but it cannot defeat. The ratification resolution may be brought up again and again, as long as the state exists and a legislature meets. And on the other hand, once a state has ratified, that ratification is final and cannot be revoked.

Both these conditions have been created by precedent established in connection with the Civil War Amendments. Four states—Ohio, Oregon, New Jersey and New York, attempted to withdraw their ratification of one or another of those three amendments, but the Secretary of State proclaimed these ratifications valid and was upheld by a concurrent resolution by Congress. At the same period there were eight cases in which states reconsidered and accepted amendments of that group, which they had previously rejected. Ohio and New Jersey, as well as a number of Southern states, were among those who reconsidered their unfavorable votes upon the XVth Amendment and its immediate predecessors.

Ames, in his History of the Constitutional Amendments during the first hundred years of our legislative activities, says: "From the above it would seem clear that a State having once given its consent the question is closed, and it cannot recall its action; but, on the other hand, that a State that has rejected an amendment can reconsider its action at any time previous to the incorporation of the amendment into the Constitution."

Another precedent with regard to amendments was established at the time of the historic "Grab Act" of Congress which would have raised the salaries of Members. Thinking this the surest means of defeating the obnoxious Act, Ohio immediately ratified a proposed Constitutional Amendment submitted almost a century before, fixing the salaries of Members of Congress by constitutional enactment instead of by statutory provisions. This proposed amendment had never been ratified by more than six states, but Ohio's right to act upon it after this lapse of time was recognized, and in alarm Congress rescinded the "Grab Act," restoring the former scale of salaries. Thus it was established that Congress cannot fix any limit of time within which ratification of an amendment must be completed. This precedent is dealt with and upheld by Jameson in his "Constitutional Conventions," as well as by Ames.

Women, therefore, do not have to fear unfavorable action as final or fatal. But—women are not now looking to ultimate defeat, nor to far-distant success. They are demanding action at once and participation in next year's elections. With seventeen ratifying enactments either already won or pledged for this month of September, this should be a very simple and easily effected consumation.

Schedule of Legislative Sessions

States in Session Now

Alabama—(Where Senate voted 19 to 13 against ratification, but where reconsideration may take place.)

Virginia—(Convened August 13, in special session for good roads and other questions.)

States Called in Special Session For This Month

Minnesota—(Session called for September 8, for suffrage and other matters.)

New Hampshire—(Session called for September 9, for suffrage.)

Utah—(Session called for September 29 for suffrage.)

States Which Meet in Regular Session in 1920

* Ratified.

† Special Session.

Georgia	June
Kentucky	January
Louisiana	January
*Massachusetts	January
Mississippi	January
New Jersey	January
†*New York	January
Rhode Island	January
South Carolina	January
Virginia	January

States Which Do Not Meet in Regular Session Until 1921

Arizona	January
†*Arkansas	January
California	January
Colorado	January
Connecticut	January
Delaware	January
Delaware	January
Florida	April
Idaho	January
*Illinois	January
Indiana	January
†*Iowa	January
†*Kansas	January
Maine	January
*Michigan	January
†Minnesota	January
†*Missouri	January
†*Montana	January
†*Nebraska	January
Nevada	January
†New Hampshire	January
New Mexico	January
North Carolina	January
North Dakota	January
*Ohio	January
Oklahoma	January
Oregon	January
*Pennsylvania	January
South Dakota	January
Tennessee	January
*Texas	January
†Utah	January
Vermont	January
Washington	January
West Virginia	January
*Wisconsin	January
Wyoming	January

Ratification Progress

NATIONAL Democratic Chairman Cummins was unable to fulfil his engagement to appear before the assembly of the Alabama State Democratic Committee in Montgomery on August 21, to outline to that committee the attitude of the National Party leaders on suffrage ratification. However, it is hoped that Mr. Cummings will still make the trip to Alabam to use his much-needed influence on behalf of Alabama ratification. The State Committee, meeting at the call of State Chairman Nesbitt for the purpose of investigating and arriving at a decision on the ratification issue, passed a resolution favoring action by the Alabama legislature, as was reported in last week's Suffragist, although no specific demands or suggestions were made, and it is felt that the presence of Mr. Cummings was needed to impress upon the local committeemen the full national significance of the situation. The resolution passed by the State Committee is as follows:

"Whereas, the Democratic Party has ever been one of progress, having the wisdom and the courage to rightly deal with the problems presented by new conditions, and whereas it stands committed to woman's suffrage, and its National Committee has unanimously endorsed the adoption of the federal suffrage amendment as being right and wise in the following resolution:

'Whereas, the Democratic Party stands committed to the just cause of woman suffrage; and

'Whereas, it now seems certain that the federal amendment granting suffrage to women will within a few days pass the United States Senate; and

'Whereas, the Democratic Party earnestly desires that women of all states may vote in the election of 1920; therefore be it

'Resolved, by the Democratic National Committee, that it urges the calling of special sessions of state legislatures, wherever necessary, to ratify such federal amendment.'

"Therefore be it resolved, that we, the Alabama State Democratic Committee, endorse the action of the National Committee and pledge our support in every proper way to accomplish the result desired."

The resolution, which was introduced by Mr. A. G. Patterson, delegated by Mr. Cummins to attend the meeting in his stead, was passed by a vote of 20 to 13. In introducing it Mr. Patterson told of the May conference of the National Democratic Committee at which the first resolution was passed, and of various other Democratic conferences since then, all of which, he said, "put it up to Alabama that if Democracy would return to power it must be by carrying the doubtful states, and that on you and on you alone will rest the responsibility."

THE Central Labor Union of Montgomery, Alabama, has also endorsed ratification of the federal suffrage amendment. The Montgomery Journal of August 21 says that "one of the largest crowds in the history of the Central Labor Union gathered in their hall on Commerce street Wednesday night to hear an address by Miss Sue White on the subject of the ratification. At the close of Miss White's address the following resolutions were adopted endorsing the woman suffrage amendment": then the resolutions were quoted. They were as follows:

"Whereas, an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women has passed both houses of Congress by more than a two-thirds majority, and has been ratified by fourteen states with a sufficient number of other states in prospect of prompt and favorable action;

"And whereas, the American Federation of Labor has stood unequivocally for the equal political rights of women and has, from time

to time, taken official action in furtherance of the movement, and since the passage of the suffrage amendment by Congress, has gone on record as favoring prompt ratification in order that this just law may become effective without further delay;

"And whereas the Alabama legislature is now in session, with the opportunity of ratifying said suffrage amendment, as one of the first thirty-six states necessary, which action would be to the great credit of our state and would bring it forward among the progressive commonwealths of our nation;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Central Labor Union of Montgomery hereby respectfully petition the legislature of Alabama to immediately take steps to ratify said amendment, in order that the political inequality of women may be removed, without further unnecessary delay"

VIRGINIA dispatches state that the telegram from President Wilson asking favorable action by the Virginia legislature upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment was greeted by applause when read in the House of Representatives, delegates on the floor who were in accord with the President's wishes joining their demonstrations of approval with the enthusiasm of suffragists in the gallery who heard the message read. Chairman Cummings, of the National Democratic Committee, also has communicated with leaders in House and Senate for inclusion of the suffrage issue and prompt ratification thereof.

Miss Paul in September "Vanity Fair"

"We Nominate for the Hall of Fame"

"ALICE PAUL"

"Because she is Chairman of the first woman's political party in America, which has a promising political future rather than a compromising political past; because she is a Quakeress who fought her way past supposedly insuperable obstacles, including the President of the United States and the New York Times; and because she has served seven terms in prison without writing a book of poems."

Reprinted from "Vanity Fair," September, 1919.

REPRESENTATIVE Edward T. Taylor, Democratic Congressman from Colorado, and a member of the National Democratic Congressional Committee, has gone to Virginia in the interest of the Federal Suffrage Amendment and its ratification by the Virginia legislature. He has interviewed the legislators there on behalf of the National Committee, supplementing the appeals of National Chairman Cummings, and is asking action by the legislature for the sake of the Democratic Party. On August 27 he addressed a joint session of the State Senate and House on the matter urging his case strongly.

MRS. Nellie A. Hayward, Arizona State Chairman of the Woman's Party, who is working zealously for a special session in her state, writes that the campaign is well on its way. The Douglas Business Men's Association, and the Douglas Chamber of Commerce and Mines, of which latter, Mrs. Hayward, is the only woman member, are both lending a helping hand to the work, and other organizations of the state are expected to enter the lists with their assistance. The Secretary to the Governor has written Mrs. Hayward of his desire to be of assistance, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives likewise.

MR. Clark V. Savidge, State Land Commissioner of Washington, who represented Governor Hart of that state at the Governor's Conference, made public a telegram which he received from Governor Hart announcing that an extraordinary session of the Washington legislature would be called "some time this week to ratify the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. "Urge the other governors to do likewise," Governor Hart said in his message.

Suffragists can feel little confidence in special sessions that are to be called "some time" or "if needed." Until an actual date is set and suffrage ratification named as an issue to be considered, these announcements of probable action can have very little value. Except for the fact that such expressions sohw a certain degree of interest in the matter, such statements would not be worth the noticing. If Governor Hart really wanted to help speed along ratifitacion, why did he not, in that message, name the date and offer thereby some real stimulus to the other Governors to follow his example?

New Fashions
IN
SUITS, COATS, WRAPS
GOWNS, DRESSES
BLOUSES, MILLINERY

Paris
New York
Washington

Gidding

Cincinnati
Philadelphia

1510 H St. N. W.

Opp. Shoreham Hotel

Superb Furs
IN
SCARFS, MUFFS, ETC.
BELTED STOLES
CAPES, COATS

The Governors' Conference in the West

THE entire outcome of the Governor's Conference at Salt Lake City during the week of August 18, so far as suffrage is concerned , was an agreement entered into informally by seven Republican Governors at a private "get-together." The following statement was given to the press by the Governors,—this copied from the Salt Lake City Tribune of Aug. 23:

"Calls for special sessions of legislatures in states where the woman suffrage amendment has not been ratified, will be issued by Republican executives now in Salt Lake City.

"This step was agreed on yesterday when the Republican Governors at the conference concluded an informal 'get-together.' The meeting was presided over by Governor John C. Townsend of Delaware.

"When the special sessions convene the Governors will urge immediate ratification of the amendment in order to allow women to vote at the presidential election in 1920."

Governors Larrzola, of New Mexico; Norbeck, of South Dakota; Campbell, of Arizona; Carey, of Washington; Olcott, of Oregon; Shoup, of Colorado, and Townsend of Delaware, were the seven governors who joined in this agreement to call sessions "in time for the 1920 vote." No dates having been set in any instance, this agreement cannot be regarded as a definite pledge.

When interviewed by Mrs. Abby Scott Baker Governor Norbeck authorized her to make the statement that he would call a special session in the Spring, as it will probably be necessary then for other issues, and ratification will be included. Governors Harding of Iowa and Allen of Kansas, both of whom called special sessions for ratification this summer, told Mrs. Baker that they were working with the other Governors to urge ratification by early special sessions. Governor Cary of Wyoming announced to Mrs. Baker that the women of Wyoming were "not in the least interested" in the matter, but that he would probably call a special session for that and other things "in time for 1920 elections," although he did not want to cause expense to the state.

Governor Olcott of Oregon said much the same thing as the Governor of Wyoming, quoted above. He is most unwilling to call the session. Both Governors, however, according to the Press statement, afterward joined the agreement of the other Republican Governors. Governor Townsend, of Delaware, insisted that there was not a majority for ratification in the Delaware legislature and that therefore he disliked very much to run the risk of calling a session now, with a possible defeat for ratification in store. Mrs. Baker argued that a poll had been completed in Delaware showing a majority but he did not agree to this.

Governor Robertson, of Oklahoma, stated that he did not intend to call a special session, and probably would not even if Oklahoma were the 36th state necessary for complete ratification. His people, too, according to him, are "not in the least interested." Unless Governor Robertson experiences a change of mind, it is clear that he does not intend to carry out his Party program. Governor Bickett, of North Carolina, Democrat, says that North Carolina will have an extra session in July of next year to consider taxation questions, and that the suffrage issue could come up then.

Only nineteen Governors were present at the conference. Thirteen of these were Republicans, five of whom represented states that have already ratified or called special sessions to do so. Six were Democrats, three of whom were from states which had ratified and three which had not.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Poltical Chairman of Woman's Party, and Governors Who Have Called Special Sessions for Suffrage.
Taken at Salt Lake City Conference

The Book Page

Blind Alley

Blind Alley, by W. L. George, Boston. Little, Brown and Co.

"BLIND ALLEY" is none the less interesting because it has two or three stories running through it, but it is hardly so good a novel as it might have been had the writer been less ambitious of covering the whole field of human endeavor and social background during the very crisis of our age. We have here thrown down the aftermath of war, and it is impossible not to be deeply stirred when brought face to face with the England of today, so different from the play-time England, where Americans used to spend summers in those years of dim distance "before the war."

Knapenden is a village near Hastings, the family at the Hall the center of the picture, and all the castes and classes shading off. In sharp contrast is the life in the industrial town, with its steady grind of work, an occasional dispute between girls and foreman, a hotly fought strike, and a fatal explosion.

The tale opens in the spring of 1916, and brings us up to January of the present year. Great part of the time we are looking through the eyes of Sir Hugh Oakley, the fine country gentleman, to whom the war and its social results bring such terrible revelations of the seamier side of human nature, the human nature that he had always believed in. He had never thought it could attain such possibilities of cruelty and meanness, and prejudice and profiteering. He passes from hope to despair, from despair to resignation, arriving at no real solution of the difficulties that lie ahead of us. But the problem is set very finely and nobly.

Mr. George is well known as an eager student of the modern woman. So his women are strongly drawn characters. With few exceptions, they stand the testing years but poorly. Louise we have met before. She is utterly untouched by the stupendous events occurring around her. The lovely domestic type, over whose head a cyclone might burst, and she would calmly pick up her skirts, and proceed to build a home again out of the wreckage. In her affection the distracted Stephen is about to remake his life. Lady Oakley we all know, and she might belong to any country. She is an imperialist in politics, and a very Valkyrie when it comes to sounding the trumpet of war. Her patriotism is not unfrequently exercised at other people's expense.

Sylvia Oakley is of the smart set, and her smartness lands her in such complications that divorce is the only relief. Sylvia has a counterpart in Westcott, the family maid, who having no such conventional protectors, ends in completest disaster.

But Monica at least will be different, we think. Sir Hugh's own girl. With her clear intellect and her high sense of what she owes to her country, she will rise to the situation. But Monica is the most unsatisfactory of all. If the others drift before the storm, she floats down the stream of a purposeless and long drawn out affair with a married man, the owner of the munition plant where she has gone to work. And when she drifts out of it, her life is more purposeless than ever.

To express a writer's thought, never had a book a more significant title. He applies it all round; to the whole world; to his own country, and to the children of his imagination. But even so, why does he feel it so much more of a blind alley for the women than the men? In the way of spiritual enlightenment and development there is not one of them that draws from her experiences what the corresponding male characters achieve. Stephen, the crippled soldier-son is bitter and cynical. His youth is gone, before he has lived it. But he is honest with himself and kind to others. Sir Hugh is a saddened man; he has lost his grip on things. But he has gone through soul struggles that have stimulated his intellect, and broadened his interests. Cradoc, the conscientious objector, thinks quite differently from Sir Hugh, but they can talk to one another, and their country and their fellows are more than their own lives. But it is not so with the women. The reader is left puzzled and wondering for here the book is not its own interpreter.—A. H.

Comments of the Press

Face to Face With Suffrage

WHEN the Governors in the warm days of August thought to escape the heat of plain and seacoast by gathering in the inter-mountain region, they also had in mind, no doubt, the restful seclusion which they might obtain. But no sooner were the chief executives seated in big easy chairs in Salt Lake City than they were informed that woman suffrage had trailed them and desired an interview.

Man may propose, but woman disposes. Any politician who comforts himself with the belief that he can flee where no woman pursues, is hugging a delusion and toying with a disappointment. When a body of women resolves to have anything within the gift of human kind, the reasonable course for a body of men, even though they be Governors, is to yield without evasion or unnecessary stammering.

There are said to be two unavoidable things in this world—death and taxes. A third should be added—the women, in all their persistency and persuasiveness.—Ogden, Utah, Standard, August 18, 1919.

Playing Into the Enemy's Hands

SENATOR Curtis, the Republican whip, is gleefully calling attention to the fact that of the fourteen states which have, to date, ratified the federal amendment, by far the majority is Republican. He is urging all Republican governors to get the legislatures together at an early date to complete the work that Curtis is canny enough to see will be used to good effect in winning western votes in 1920. Is it possible that the Democratic states are going to allow the opposition to repeat the tactics of the Senate by which the Democratic senators fell into the hands of the enemy? When Senator Lodge and his astute associates held back just enough Republican votes to prevent adoption by the last Congress of the federal suffrage amendment, The Evening Journal repeatedly pointed out to Senators Martin and Swanson the folly of their course; that in voting against the resolution they were doing exactly what the Republicans wanted.

Of course, foxy Republican leaders knew to a man the trend of the vote and chortled with glee at the ineptness of the Democratic opponents of the amendment who played their game for them. Now it begins to look as if the Democratic states will be unwise enough to emulate the folly of their representatives in the upper house at Washington, by refusing to ratify the suffrage amendment. It will be a useless procedure. There is no doubt of the ratification of the amendment by the requisite thirty-six states, and if not in time for 1920, then the wrath of the women of the West will be vented on the party responsible for the disappointment to the suffrage cause at large.

We shall expect to see the Old Dominion listed among the thirty-six. To trail in after her vote is not needed will be a bitter disappointment to her women, who deserve so well of the legislature after their glorious work and many sacrifices through the war. Virginia, we hope, will lead in this respect and show to her sister states of the South the high regard in which she holds her women. It is unthinkable that a negative vote will be recorded on this question that so vitally concerns the moral welfare of the country.—The Evening Journal, Richmond, Virginia, August 15, 1919.

Comments of the Press

Victory Not Yet Won

LEST we forget, it may be well to remind ourselves that passage of the suffrage amendment through Congress was a moral victory, and will not become a legal victory until it has been ratified by three-fourths of the states. It is most desirable that the ratification be made in time for the presidential election. Fear was felt in the beginning that the suffrage amendment might fail because of the solid South, but ratification by Texas broke the charmed opposition, and Arkansas, where women had already been voting at the primaries, shortly followed suit. It seems unthinkable that any woman who wishes to exercise the right of citizenship should be barred from voting one year longer than is absolutely necessary. Let us complete as quickly as possible this long delayed act of justice.—The Public, August 16, 1919.

Ratify Suffrage Quickly

WHEN the legislature meets next month it is certain to run into several snags, caused by differences of opinion. On one subject mentioned in Governor Burnquist's call there is practical agreement. Suffrage ratification will be enacted with little or no open opposition. The vote on presidential suffrage showed the trend.

Now then, Mr. Legislator, why not get the credit for doing the thing in a large, openhanded way? Why not step right up to the mark and pass the ratifying resolution the first day, the first hour. Suspend the rules and keep it out of committees. Ratify before anyone has accumulated a grouch or has sharpened a knife for revenge. Minnesota's women will be watching, in spirit and in person. Help ratification in other states by adding momentum to the movement. Give Minnesota as good a place in the procession as is possible now.—St. Paul (Minn.) Daily News, August 20, 1919.

Governor Again Failing to Score

IS the governor to repeat the tactical blunder he committed when he missed his opportunity to call the legislature together in special session to devise ways and means to put through the good roads program? Believing the state executive to be a true progressive, we urged him, months ago, to lead in this respect, instead of waiting to be in the "also ran" class, but to no purpose. The golden moment was allowed to pass. So, also, it would seem, is the governor blind to another great question which so vitally concerns the welfare of the state and of the nation. Although the federal suffrage amendment has been ratified by fourteen states, several of them having been called into special session for the purpose, thus far, the executive has given no indication that he is aware, even, that such a question awaits legislative action. Wholly aside from the implied discourtesy to the women of Virginia—which we feel sure is not intentional—is the political mistake he is making in failing to prove to a potential body of citizens, intelligent and discriminating, that he, at least, sympathizes with the cause of equal suffrage and the recognition of women as "people" in the eyes of the federal Constitution. If the governor really has designs on the upper house of Congress, as intimated, he is overlooking a powerful aid to future political preferment. There will come a time, possibly, when Senator Swanson will be asking the suffrages of the electorate of Virginia. Before that year—1922—the women will have been given the franchise, and it is hardly likely that they will feel any obligation to the man who stubbornly refused to heed their appeals for justice. Nor will they be under any obligation to the governor, who now preserves a dense silence in regard to the federal amendment; unless, indeed, he opens his eyes to the unwisdom of his present course. Faint heart never won fair lady, nor will the indecisive attitude of the governor. Red-blooded leadership is what is needed to win, always, and this instance is no exception to the excellent rule.—The Richmond (Va.) Evening Journal, Aug. 22, 1919.

Woman Suffrage Coming

FROM present indications, the Middletown Press points out, the national woman suffrage amendment will be opposed in less than nine states—and it takes 13 to defeat it. That means the certain adoption of this amendment which will give full suffrage to women in every state in the union.

But that could be foretold from the progress of events on prohibition. Once Congress had taken the step, the rest was a foregone conclusion. The states that were looked upon as the last strongholds of booze, were the first to hasten to endorse prohibition And we predict that before the final ratification of woman suffrage there will be a race of states to get in line.

Anyhow, regardless of how one feels about it, equal suffrage is coming and everybody might as well make up their minds on that point.—Bridgeport, Conn., Post, Aug. 7, 1919.

Conditions Have Changed

MANY of our senators and representatives in the present legislature had told their constituents back home that they would vote against the woman suffrage amendment. They made this statement in good faith, and the senator or representative who made it had no reason to believe occasion would demand a change of his attitude on this question now of such vital concern to the welfare of the national Democrtic Party. There has been a sudden and abrupt, as well as a complete, change in the situation. The suffrage amendment having passed Congress and been submitted to the people for ratification, and, as already indicated by the action of the fourteen states which have ratified it to only one that has refused to do so, the indications are that enough states will ratify the amendment to make it a part of the constitution before the next presidential election, thus making it possible for the women to name the next president and the next congress.

Unfortunately, the people of Alabama had not previously taken this question seriously, not seemingly knowing, or caring much about it, and were inclined to regard woman as she had previously been regarded as one chiefly devoted to the home, and with really no ambition to enlarge her sphere of usefulness. They have been suddenly awakened to a deep sense of the true position and high ideals of woman, not only in Alabama, not only in the nation, but throughout the civilized world, where she is being given the right of suffrage, and where she is exercising that right in the interest and welfare, not of the privileged few but of the many, of humanity.

Mr. Wilson, upon whom the Democrats of our nation have voluntarily conferred the honor of leadership, has appealed to Democrats of various states, and especially of Alabama, to ratify the suffrage amendment and the national Democratic executive committee endorsed the proposed amendment and also appealed to Democrats everywhere to ratify the amendment, and leaders of the party throughout the nation have appealed to the Democratic legislatures to vote for ratification, thus completely changing conditions, and making it mandatory on Democrats to yield their own convictions, if indeed they had any serious opinions and convictions on the subject, to the acknowledged head of the party, the national committee of the party, and to what is positively believed to be the majority of the party. In the last national convention only one Alabama delegate voted against the insertion in the platform of the suffrage plank, and only about one hundred of the four hundred delegates to the convention voted against it, thus showing an overwhelming party sentiment in favor of the amendment.

These facts, known to all men, should suffice to bring the Democrats of the Alabama legislature to a realizing sense of the importance of ratifying the amendment—and is a justification for any change of their attitude on the question. The future welfare of the national Democratic Party is involved. It is at stake. The Alabama legislature can help or hurt, bring certain disaster or give hope, if not confidence of success. What will it do? Which horn of the dilemma will it take?—Montgomery, Ala., Journal, Aug. 15, 1919.

TREASURER'S REPORT

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National Woman's Party Headquarters, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.
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Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peet & Co.
State Treasurers

List of Contributions August 16 Through August 27, 1919

Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Miss Rebecca D. Ernst, Pa.	25.00
L. T., D. C.	10.00
$1,000 Advisory Council Pledge: through Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.	
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Mrs. Marcus Marks, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. Agnes Chase, D. C.	5.00
District of Columbia Branch:	
Miss Virginia Bestor	2.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith	2.00
Miss Alice T. Jenkins	1.00
Albuquerque, New Mexico Suffrage League	50.00
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Miss Marie Ernst, Ore.	5.00
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Mrs. Oscar F. Georgi, N. Y.	1.00
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Mrs. A. E. Clark, Ore.	5.00
Dr. Cora Smith King, D. C.	1.00
Dr. E. C. Folkmar, D. C.	1.00
Membership Fees	7.50
Total collected by National Headquarters August 16, through August 27	503.50
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	446,569.65
Total collected through Aug. 27, 1919	447,073.15
Contributions to State Headquarters:	
Contributed to Pennsylvania Headquarters, Aug. 6 through Aug. 18:	
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey	25.00
Miss Anna Calverly	5.00
Miss Marion Mott	10.00
Mrs. Lydia Itter Duque	10.00
Mrs. S. Franklin Sharpless	10.00
Mrs. Helen H. Gow	1.00
Total	61.00
Total collected from Branches	61.00
Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist	94,421.30
Total collected by Branches through Aug. 27, 1919	94,482.30
Grand Total	541,555.45
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	5,757.00
Grand Net Total	535,698.45

Correction

Through an error in printing the treasurer's report in issue of August 23 read:

"Mrs. Elon Hooker, N. Y. 500.00
"N. Y. ..... 500.00"

This should have read:

Mrs. Elon Hooker, N. Y. 500.00

Ratification by Committees

TO oblige the Democratic National Committee the State Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama, whose legislature and the majority of whose people are opposed to the ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, urges that special sessions of state legislatures be called, wherever necessary, to ratify that amendment. The committee's preambulary Whereas is delightful:

The Democratic Party earnestly desires that women of all states may vote in the election of 1920.

To translate poetry into prose, read: "The Democratic Party in some states and Democratic Committees and most Democratic politicians in all states earnestly desire," and so on. Since Republican committees, state and national, and most Republican politicians are as eager for the same blessing as their Democratic brethren, how is either side to have an advantage therefrom in "the doubtful states," supposed to be peculiarly sensitive to these systematic resolutions?

How would it do to Amend Article V. of the Constitution so that amendments shall be proposed whenever two-thirds of both National Committees deem it necessary, and shall be valid when ratified by the state committees of three-fourths of the states? — The New York Times, August 26, 1919.

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